

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1827.

[VOL. VII.....NO. 854.]

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

LIST OF ACTS,

Of a Public nature, passed at the 2d Session of the 19th Congress.

An Act to authorise the corporation of the city of Washington to introduce into the Lotteries they are authorised to establish certain land prizes herein mentioned.

Concerning the selection of certain lands heretofore granted by compact to the State of Missouri for Seminaries of Learning.

To provide for the location of the two townships of land reserved for a Seminary of Learning in the Territory of Florida, and to complete the location of the grant to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Kentucky.

To provide for the Reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

To provide for taking evidence in the Courts of the United States, in certain cases.

In addition to an Act to regulate and fix the compensation of the Clerks of the different offices, passed April, 1818.

To authorise the State of Indiana to locate and make a road therein named.

To authorise the President of the U. States to ascertain and designate the northern boundary of the State of Indiana.

To authorise the Legislature of the State of Alabama to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools in that State.

To extend the time of issuing and locating Military Land Warrants to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army.

To provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sum paid and to be paid by the Government of Great Britain, under a Convention between the U. States and his Britannic Majesty, concluded at London on the 13th November, 1826.

Making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States.

For the relief of the indigent sufferers by the fire at Alexandria.

To allow the citizens of the territory of Michigan to elect the members of their Legislative Council, and for other purposes.

To refund certain duties paid upon vessels and cargoes belonging to the city of Hamburg.

To authorise the importation of Brandy, in casks of a capacity not less than fifteen gallons, and the exportation of the same for the benefit of a drawback of the duties.

For the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road.

To authorise the laying out and opening of certain roads in the territory of Michigan.

For improving certain Harbours, &c.

Making appropriations for the Library Congress, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for the Indian department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Making appropriations for the Public Buildings, and other objects.

To provide for the completion of the road from a point opposite to Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

To grant a quantity of land to the State of Illinois for the purpose of sailing in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan.

To grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of sailing said State in opening a canal to connect the waters of Wabash river with those of Lake Erie.

Giving further compensation to the Captains and Subalterns of the Army of the United States, in certain cases.

Authorising the completion and repair certain roads in the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

To increase the salary of the Postmaster General.

Granting to the Corporation of the City of Mobile the right of preference in purchase of four sections of land, or a quantity equal to four sections, at or near Spring Hill, in the county of Mobile.

Supplementary to an Act to perfect certain locations and sales of public lands Missouri, passed April 26, 1822.

Concerning invalid pensioners.

To alter the times of holding the Dis-

trict Courts of the United States, for the Eastern District of Virginia, holden at the City of Richmond.

For the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States.

For the establishment of an Arsenal at Augusta, in Maine.

Concerning the location of land reserved for the use of a Seminary of Learning in the State of Louisiana.

To authorise the Governor and Legislative Council of Florida, to provide for holding additional terms of the Superior Courts therein.

Providing for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Alabama.

Making appropriations for certain Indian treaties.

For improving the navigation of the Ohio river.

Supplementary to the several Acts, providing for the adjustment of land in the State of Alabama.

To grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Ohio, for the purpose of making a Road from Columbus to Sandusky.

Concerning a seminary of learning in the Territory of Arkansas.

To provide for the confirmation and settlement of private land claims in East Florida, and other purposes.

To authorise the sale of certain tracts of land in the State of Ohio, commonly called Moravian land.

To exempt Swedish and Norwegian vessels and the merchandise imported therein, from the payment of discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts, for a limited time, and for other purposes.

Authorizing the President of the United States to remove the land office in the Choctaw District, in the State of Mississippi.

Making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

To alter the time of holding the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Alabama, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for the erection and completion of certain barracks, store houses, and hospitals, and for other purposes.

To authorize the building of light-houses and beacons, and for other purposes.

Amendatory of the act regulating the Post Office Department.

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

Concerning the entry of vessels at the port of Fairfield, in Connecticut.

Establishing a port of delivery at the town of Marshfield, in the District of Plymouth, and a port of delivery at Rhinebeck Landing, in the District of New-York.

To establish sundry Post Roads.

Authorising the payment of interest to the State of Pennsylvania.

Making compensation to Peter Hagner, Third Auditor of the Treasury Department.

THE VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the conclusion of the report of the committee in the Virginia legislature, on Mr. Giles' resolutions in relation to the encroachments of the general government on the rights of the states. There is a very long preamble; but the whole pith of the report, will be found embodied in the conclusion, which follows:

"The general assembly of Virginia, actuated as it always has been, by the most sincere disposition, for the preservation of the Union of these states—believing that the union can only be preserved by keeping the general and state governments within their respective spheres of action, as marked out by the constitution of the United States—being also sincerely desirous that the general government should be protected in the full and free exercise of all the specified powers granted to it by the constitution of the United States—and being, at the same time, deeply impressed with a sense of its own duty, to preserve, unimpaired, all the rights of the people and government of this state conferred upon it by the constitution of this state and of the United States—find itself reluctantly constrained to enter its most solemn protest against the usurpations of the general government as described in the report of its committee; therefore,

"Resolved, That this general assembly, in behalf of the people and government of

this state, does, hereby, most solemnly protest against the claim or exercise of any power whatever, on the part of the general government, to make internal improvements within the limits and jurisdiction of the several states; and particularly within the State of Virginia;—and also, against the claim or exercise of any power whatever, asserting or involving a jurisdiction over any part of the territory within the limits of this state, except over the objects and in the mode specified in the constitution of the United States.

"Resolved, In like manner, that this general assembly does, hereby, most solemnly protest against the claim or exercise of any power whatever, on the part of the general government, which serves to draw money from the inhabitants of this state, into the treasury of the United States, and to disburse it for any object, whatever, except for carrying into effect the grants of power to the general government, contained in the constitution of the United States.

"Resolved, In like manner, that this general assembly does, most solemnly protest against the claim or exercise of any power, whatever, on the part of the general government, to protect domestic manufactures; the protection of manufacturers not being amongst the grants of power to that government, specified in the constitution of the United States; and also, against the operations of the act of Congress, passed May 23d, 1824, entitled, "an act, to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," generally called the tariff law, which vary the distributions of the proceeds of the labour of the community, in such a manner, as to transfer property from one portion of the United States to another, and to take private property from the owner for the benefit of another person, not rendering public service,—an unconstitutional, unwise, unjust, unequal and oppressive."

MR. CARSON'S SPEECH.

In our last, we published some remarks by Mr. Carson, of this state, in the House of Representatives, against the appropriation of an outfit for the new minister (Mr. Poindexter) to the Congress of Tacubaya, and the reply of Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, in favor of the outfit. We intended, but inadvertently omitted, to give also the rejoinder of Mr. Carson: we take this early opportunity of spreading it before our readers. After Mr. Brent had concluded his remarks.

Mr. Carson rose again to reply to the gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. Brent.) He said, that the gentleman, from Louisiana, had undertaken to correct him on matters of fact, and had proved his own want of knowledge in the attempt. He had ventured an excuse for the administration in not sending out the Panama mission during the last summer, and laid the delay to the account of the opposition who had consumed the time in debate. But such was not the fact. The Panama Congress did not meet until the 23d of June, and the mission had been sanctioned by the Senate, as early as the middle of March, and the appropriations were made in April, and might have been made earlier, if the time of the House had not been consumed by the supporters of the administration in lauding the measure, and waiting for the President's labored reply to the Senate, which fell dead born from his mouth. Here was time enough for the minister to have got to Panama at the opening of the Congress, and certainly before the treaties were signed, which was done late in July. But they neither got there nor attempted to get there. They never started. They did not know whether they had time enough or not. They remained in this country, and went to electioneering; and it does not become the President or his supporters to say they had not time to go there, when they made no attempt to use the time which lay upon their hands. If Mr. Sergeant had been elected to Congress, and Mr. Rochester Governor of New-York, they would not have gone at all: for the offices would have been double, and incompatible, and to hold both, would have been unconstitutional. The fact of being candidates, and of waiting until the elections were over, and themselves defeated, proves that they would not have gone if they had been elected; and further proves that they waited for the elections to be over, and not for the opposition to cease speaking.

The gentleman from Louisiana has also undertaken to set me right about the voyage of the Hornet, and the expense of sending her to Vera Cruz with Mr. Sergeant. Unhappily for himself, he has missed the facts in both attempts to correct me. I asserted, that the Hornet went to Vera Cruz, and returned to the United States. He alleges that she merely touched at Vera Cruz, and continued her voyage according to her original destination. Such a peremptory statement called upon me for re-examin-

ation of the grounds of my knowledge, and I now re-affirm what I first said.—The Hornet did not proceed from Vera Cruz upon any other voyage. She returned direct to Norfolk, having been fitted out, and sent to sea for the sole purpose of carrying Mr. Sergeant to Vera Cruz, who had been previously paid \$9000 outfit to carry himself there, and was under pay at the same time, at the rate of \$9000 per annum. The expense this naval transportation is to me unknown. The gentleman from Louisiana undertakes to correct my statement of it; but after the proofs of fallibility which he has given in other particulars, it is not for me to yield any thing to him in this instance. My statement is bottomed upon the opinions of naval men, and old members, who believe that an expense of from \$30,000 to \$50,000 must have been incurred in sending the Hornet upon this service. I return, then, to my first assertion, that this abortive mission has cost the U. States nearly \$100,000, and cannot bring them one cent's benefit in return! And am I to be contradicted for telling the people these things? Am I to be denounced for exposing to their view such a profligate waste of their money? Am I to be called a "factious oppositionist" because I will not vote these enormous sums? I have read such denunciations, and I have seen them. They will not prevent me from doing my duty: they will not prevent me from looking into the measures of the Administration: they will not prevent me from holding up to the indignation of the people, a vain, fantastic, and abortive mission, which has cost them one hundred thousand DOLLARS!

SHIPPING IN THE U. S.

On Tuesday, 13th ult. in the House of Representatives of the U. S. an annual statement was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, of the tonnage of the U. States for 1825.

The registered tonnage is stated at	700,788 00
Enrolled and licensed tonnage,	657,890 00
Fishing vessels,	64,424 60
	1,423,102 60

The tonnage on which duties were collected for same year, viz. registered tonnage in foreign trade paying duty, 814,588 38 || Enrolled and licensed tonnage in coasting trade, paying annual duty, and a duty on each entry, | 722,915 65 |
Fishing vessels do.	81,443 13
Duties paid on tonnage owned in U. S. but engaged in foreign trade,	264 57
Total amount of tonnage on which duties were collected,	1,619,212 03
Of the above in Whale Fishery	35,379 24
Amount of vessels built in 1825.	
Registered tonnage,	61,895 54
Enrolled do.	33,101 66—114,997 20

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

By a publication made this year, it appears that the correspondence of the General Post Office, including communications sent and received, will average about six hundred daily throughout the year. More than thirty-five thousand accounts are audited annually; hundreds of suits commenced; from five hundred to a thousand contracts made; nearly a million and a half of dollars produced, collected and distributed annually; from five to ten appointments made daily, some of them are often very important, and most of them excite considerable competition; an equal number of complaints against post masters are daily investigated and decided.

Marquis Hastings recently died on board the frigate which was conveying him to Naples, for change of air. At the time of his death, he was Governor of Malta, having formerly been Governor General of India. This nobleman will be better known on cis-atlantic shores, as Lord Rawdon, (afterwards, Earl Moira) who performed so conspicuous a part in the Southern campaigns during the Revolutionary War. In a letter found among his papers, his Lordship made the remarkable request that "on his decease, his right hand might be cut off, and preserved until the death of the Marchioness, when it was to be interred in the same coffin with her Ladyship!" In pursuance of his direction, the hand was amputated.

The Rev. Buckley Carr, and the congregation of the first Presbyterian church of Rahway, (N. J.) are unhappily engaged in a warm and acrimonious controversy in the Rahway Advocate, on the subject of his ministerial conduct, and the situation and affair of said church, on which many harsh things are said on both sides. 'Tis a pity that such a quarrel should exist, but so it is. It may, however, be truly said of all such controversies, that when wars enter the doors of a church, religion will generally creep out at the windows.

PROPOSAL FOR PUBLISHING
A Semi-Weekly Paper,
At the Office of the Star and North Carolina State Gazette.

THE object of the Editors in publishing a semi-weekly paper, must at once arrest the attention of a discerning public. The prosperity of our happy country, and the maintenance, in their original purity, of our civil and religious institutions, are not secondary considerations with any truly republican American citizen. As these are based on the public will and regulated by the public voice, "that will and that voice to be righteous must be enlightened."

The rapid advancement of this country in every branch of national prosperity—in the increase of her population, the extension of her commerce, the improvement of her system of agriculture, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, is the source of proud exultation to every American bosom. But the North-Carolinian must go further: the improvement of his own State, her rising importance in the national scale, is a subject of just congratulation, and calls upon her sons to redouble their exertions to advance her prosperity and happiness. The Editors believe that to attain these desirable objects nothing can contribute in a greater degree than the frequent and extensive circulation of a well conducted newspaper; for, although our academies and colleges afford ample means of acquiring a competent knowledge of the first principles of education; yet none will pretend to deny that it is from newspapers alone that information relative to passing events, is to be obtained. As the world grows older, events multiply upon us; and they have already accumulated to such an extent as to render it impracticable to give even a summary of all that is interesting.

In order, therefore, to facilitate the promulgation of useful knowledge, the Editors have determined, should it meet public approbation, to commence, as early as practicable, the publication of a paper twice a week; and as all the papers in this State, with the exception of one only, are printed but once a week, they calculate, with some degree of certainty, on success.

The advantages to be derived from such a publication will readily be estimated by our enlightened and discerning fellow-citizens. It will be the means of giving earlier intelligence of every important circumstance, foreign and domestic; of presenting a more general view of things at home and things abroad; of enabling us to devote more of our paper to the interests of the farmer; of giving a more detailed and satisfactory account of our legislative and congressional proceedings; and, in short, of publishing a greater variety of matter, thereby affording our columns the advantage of suiting the taste of every class of readers.

The attention of the citizens of the State, and our old friends and patrons particularly, is respectfully invited to this subject. Our project must stand or fall on the extension or withholding of their patronage.

TERMS.—The semi-weekly Star will be issued as soon as the subscription list will justify it, and be published every Tuesday and Friday, at five dollars per annum.

Advertisements will be inserted on the same terms as in the weekly paper.

There will be no alteration in the weekly paper, except the contemplated enlargement. It will continue, as usual, to be published once a week, at three dollars per annum.

Those of our old subscribers who may prefer the semi-weekly paper, will please to advise us of it as soon as possible.

A. J. LAWRENCE,
Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1827. THOS. J. EMAY.

LITERARY.

The Philadelphia Album, and Ladies' Weekly Gazette.

OF which eight quarto pages are published weekly, making an annual volume equal to eight hundred and thirty-two octavo pages, printed on fine paper and embellished with splendid engravings.

Its design is to furnish a Weekly Repository or abstract of the Fine Arts, Botany, History, Travel, Reviews, Moral Essays, Sketches, Tales, Familiar Letters, Poetry, Receipts, &c. &c. with a Weekly Summary of the earliest Foreign and Domestic News. The Album is peculiarly devoted to such subjects as are most interesting and useful to our Fair Countrywomen, embracing a great variety of the elegancies of polite literature, conversation, dress, beauty, manners, &c. with biographical sketches of those who have been distinguished for their talents, piety, and other eminent virtues.

In addition to its usual variety, early in January will commence the publication of nearly sixty Original Tales, and shortly thereafter, a handsome collection of original essays and poems, all of which have been written in competition for the literary prizes, (viz. Gold Medals, of the value of \$210) offered by the proprietor of this work. No pains or expense is spared in making it a beautiful as well as useful and interesting publication, and the unprecedented reception which it has already met with from the public, warrants the printing of a weekly edition of upwards of 3000 copies.

"The Album, (says the Rochester New York Daily Advertiser, of Dec. 4th) has been highly commended by the editors of public journals in almost every part of the United States. The following is from the United States Telegraph:

This we unhesitatingly pronounce the cheapest Literary Journal we have ever seen, and we confidently recommend it as worthy of public patronage. It is a specimen of very neat typography; enriched with an interesting variety of prose and poetry, adapted to the amusement and edification of both sexes.

But the work being more particularly designed for the Ladies, we would especially solicit in its behalf their benignant smiles, believing it well worthy their fostering regards. Indeed we are decidedly of opinion that it would conduce to the moral and intellectual interests of every family in the community to possess a journal like this, affording a cheap stock of general reading, well adapted, from the brevity and variety of its articles, to occupy pleasantly and profitably those short intervals of leisure which constitute in the aggregate, such a large amount of the sum of human life.

Washington City, Nov. 30, 1826."

Terms, only \$2 per annum, payable in advance.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

WE wish that every friend of this journal should understand, and that they would have the kindness to make it known, that to any one who will procure four subscribers and remit on their account \$20, we will send a fifth copy of the American Farmer without charge—any one who will procure five subscribers, will be allowed to retain \$5 on his remitting the remaining \$20. We beg also to repeat, that all which is necessary to be done by any one, wishing to subscribe, is to inclose a five dollar note by mail, at the risk of, and addressed to "The Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore"—and whether the money be received or not, the paper will be forwarded immediately, and the actual receipt of each number of the volume will be guaranteed by the Editor.

The American Farmer is published weekly, by J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, printed on fine paper the size of ordinary newspapers, folded so as to make 8 pages; about one half, or four pages, devoted to practical Agriculture; the remainder to Internal Improvements, Rural and Domestic Economy; selections for housekeepers and female readers, and Natural History and Rural Sports. A minute index and title page to the whole volume is published, and forwarded with the last number of each volume. A single number will be sent to any who may desire to see a specimen of the publication.

To all editors who will give the above one or two insertions, we shall feel much indebted, and will gladly reciprocate their kindness.

P. S. The American Farmer is circulated through every state and territory, and is written for by many of the most distinguished practical farmers in the Union.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

Oil Window-Glass and Dye-stuffs.
HAYLAND and ASHFIELD, offer at 304 King street, Charleston, S. C. an extensive assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, & Perfumery.

Also, 120 kgs White Lead, warranted pure
430 do. do. good
18 Venetian, pure
96 Yellow Ochre
200 do. do. English
200 do. do. Linseed Oil, Philadelphia
6 bbls. Lamp mack
270 boxes Spanish Brown
72 Venetian Red
1200 lbs. Putty, in bladders
8 do. Spits, Turpentine
475 boxes Window-Glass of all sizes, from 8 by 10 to 22 by 28

Log-wood, in sticks and chipped; Cam-wood; Nicaragua, Fustic, Red-wood, Indigo, Spanish and Carolina; Aqua Fortis, Shell Lark, Alcohol, and every article for Dyers or Hatters' use.

H. & A. can inform Merchants, Manufacturers and other dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their House in New-York; and fancy that inducements are offered for purchasers to call as above.

Charleston, Dec. 20, 1826. Smt59

THE CELEBRATED HORSE Napoleon,

WILL stand the spring season in Salisbury, commencing the 1st day of April, at the very reduced price of eight dollars the season, four dollars the single leap, and twelve dollars to insure. His pedigree, &c. will be made known in hand-bills.

MICHAEL BROWN. March 6, 1827. 53

The celebrated American Jack Don Pizarro,

THE property of Maj. Junius Sneed, will stand at the subscriber's stable, in Fredrick county, 4 miles north of Centre Meeting House, 8 miles from Beattie's Ford, and 14 miles from Statesville, on the Wilkesboro' and Charlotte road, the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of March. Any one in this section of country, wishing to raise Mules from the best Jack in the state, will now have an opportunity of doing so, by putting their mares to Don Pizarro, as he is confessedly the best animal of the kind in North Carolina. Handbills will soon be issued, stating terms, &c.

JOSEPH BYERS, Jr. Feb. 23, 1827. 48

Taken up and Committed

TO Jail, in Concord, N. C. on the 24th April last, a negro man, who says his name is Edward, and states that he belongs to Messrs. Johnson and Hatley, who were taking him on to the South, and that he left them at the Catawba river; said boy is about 25 years old, yellow complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar above his left eye, and one on the left side of his nose. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him.

WM. O. MAHAN, Jailor. Concord, Jan'y 22d, 1827. Smt60

Estate of George Saner.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Saner, dec'd. are desired to make payment without delay, as the administrators are determined to make as speedy a settlement of the estate as possible; and all those having claims against the estate, will present them for liquidation, duly vouched for, within the time prescribed by law, or the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, will be paid in bar of their discovery.

MARTIN SANER, THOS. D. GIBBS, Adm'rs. March 12, 1827. 456

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is J. K. 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, Jailor. Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Rowan county, on the 19th inst. an indentured apprentice to the blacksmith business, by the name of Isaac Adams. All persons are forewarned from trusting or employing him, at the peril of the law. For his apprehension, the above reward, but no expenses, will be paid.

JAMES CORVELL. March 12, 1827. 365fr

CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned, in accordance with the requirement of the Constitution, on Saturday, the 3d inst. between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M. The session has been an unprofitable one,—yet more laws have actually been passed during it, than we had apprehended would be, a short time before the adjournment. We give, in this day's paper, a list of the titles of all the acts of a public nature; as also a few items of the proceedings of the two houses, at the close of the session; which follow:

Friday, March 2.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton, from the Select Committee to whom were referred the message of the President of the United States of the 5th and 8th ult. respecting Georgia and the Creek Indians, made a report thereon, accompanied by a resolution, requesting the President to continue his exertions to procure the extinction of the Indian title to lands within the chartered limits of Georgia.

The bill for laying out and opening sundry roads in the Territory of Michigan, and the bill making appropriations for the public buildings, were discussed and laid on the table.

The Vice President gave notice that he should, according to usage, leave the chair to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the discussion on the resolution of Mr. Saunders was suspended by the length of the morning business. The House receded from its disagreement to the vote of the Senate, insisting on its amendment to strike out the proviso inserted in the House, in relation to double rations; so that the proviso was stricken out. The bill for the gradual increase of the Navy was taken up, discussed in Committee and engrossed and read a third time, with amendments, among which is one striking out the appropriation for a Naval Academy, by a vote of 86 to 78. The bill from the Senate appointing Commissioners under the late Convention with Great Britain was passed with an amendment.

Saturday, March 3.—Many bills were passed in both Houses yesterday. In the Senate, the Vice President left the chair, and Mr. Mason was elected President of the Senate, *pro tempore*. The Senate disagreed to the amendments to the Colonial Trade Bill, made by the House of Representatives, and both Houses having insisted, a committee of conference was appointed, who were unable to make any arrangement. As the joint resolution which requires that bills shall not be presented to the President of the United States for signature on the last day of the session, has been suspended as to those bills which may pass both Houses before 12 o'clock to-morrow, there is reason to believe that the bill may still pass in some form. Both Houses were in session till about two o'clock this morning.

Monday, March 5.—The 2d Session of the Nineteenth Congress was brought to a close on Saturday last, between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

Two of the most important measures which have occupied the attention of the two Houses, and on which much time has been spent, wholly failed.

First—the bill for regulating Commercial Intercourse with the British Colonies. This bill was lost by the Senate persevering in its disagreement to the amendment made to the bill by the House of Representatives, from which that House steadily refused to recede. Congress has thus refused to set upon the subject, which the Executive abstained from acting upon because it was intended to be submitted to Congress. It is supposed that the President, thus left with the law for his guide, will be under the necessity of issuing his proclamation, as prescribed by the law, for reciprocating the British interdiction.

Secondly—the Woollens duty bill.—This bill was lost by the Senate refusing to act upon it—which, the majority being opposed to it, was, at so late a stage of the Session, the easiest way of disposing of it, being the only way in which a long and time-consuming debate upon the subject could well be avoided.

QUAKERS.

The New York House of Assembly decided on the 9th inst. that James Kenyon, a Quaker preacher, who had been elected to that House, was excluded therefrom, by the annexed provision of the State Constitution:

"And whereas preachers of the gospel are by their profession dedicated to the service of God, and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions; therefore no minister of the gospel, or priest of any denomination whatever, shall at any time hereafter, under any pretence or description whatever, be eligible to, or capable of holding any civil or military office or place within the State."

The day before, a member offered, unsuccessfully, a resolution that it should be referred to a committee to inquire:—"Whether, among the people called Quakers, there were ministers of the Gospel within the meaning and spirit of the constitution, and how, and after what manner they were ordained such ministers of the Gospel."

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Virginia and North-Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for 1827, closed its sitting in Petersburg, a few days since. From the Minutes we learn, that the Society numbered last year, whites 21,724—colored 7,147. Present year, whites 22,801—colored 8,567. The increase of membership this year has been 1,795—11 persons were regularly recommended and admitted on trial to the Ministry—8 ordained Deacons, and 3 Elders. Among other resolutions, the Conference passed the following: That every Preacher in this Conference be requested to make a collection on the 4th of July next, in aid of the American Colonization Society. The title of the next Conference was fixed on Wednesday, the 27th February, 1828, to be held in Raleigh, N. C.

Among the appointments made by the Conference, we observe the following: **Yadkin District.**—P. Daub. P. E. Granville, James Dunahar. Franklin, Henry Alley. Yadkin, G. Stephens. Salisbury, J. C. Ballew, Wm. Abington. Guilford, R. Wiley, T. Mann, Banister.—Evans.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the President of the United States, which have been confirmed by the Senate:

To be Commissioners for the payment of claims for Slaves, under the late Convention with Great Britain—Langdon Cheves, of Pennsylvania; James Pleasants, of Virginia; Henry Seawell, of North Carolina; Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey, to be Clerk of this Commission.

William B. Rochester, of New York, to be Charge des Affaires to the Republic of Guatemala.

Beaufort T. Wab, of South Carolina, to be Charge des Affaires to the Republic of Colombia, during the absence of a Minister.

Henry Wheaton, of New York, to be Charge des Affaires to the Kingdom of Denmark.

Philip S. Markley to be Naval Officer for the port of Philadelphia.

Nathaniel Cox, to be Receiver of Public Monies at New-Orleans.

NEGRO TRADING IN ALABAMA.

A law was passed by the legislature of Alabama, at its recent session, prohibiting the importation of Slaves into that State, for sale or hire. This act provides that any person bringing negroes into that state after the first day of August next, for sale or hire, shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, for each negro so brought into the state; and it furthermore subjects the offender to prosecution by indictment, and to pay \$500 for each offence, and imprisonment. The act also provides, that persons bringing negroes into the state for their own use, shall not sell or hire them within two years, after their arrival.

This law, we believe, is the most restrictive of the rights of Slave holders, of any that has yet been passed by States South of the Potomac: Should it be suffered to remain a permanent statute, it must have an important bearing on the interests of that new and thriving State; but whether its effects will be baneful or beneficial to the public weal, time, with us, must determine.

In one of the western papers there is a long account of *Kenyon College*, (Ohio.) It is a theological institution chiefly, and named after the present Lord Kenyon, in England. We are sorry to see that Bishop Chase has gone to England to get a god father for his new seminary, and still more do we regret that he has chosen Lord Kenyon for that office. He is the most narrow minded person in England, which is saying a good deal. He is the patron of Orange Lodges and the sworn foe of Catholic Emancipation.—The only liberal thing we ever heard of him, was the establishment of an abusive evening paper. Such a man is a bad patron for an American College.

A scene in Pennsylvania.—James Quinn was executed at Lebanon, on the 9th inst. The concourse of people, some from a distance of sixty miles, collected on the occasion, including the volunteer companies, was computed at from 25 to 30,000! The people are said to have been generally orderly and decorous,—with the exception of some picking of pockets and dancing and rioting during the night. When the culprit was swung off, the rope broke, and he fell to the ground, with his head lacerated and the blood flowing from under his cap and over his garments.—With a firm step he descended the scaffold, and having been lauded off a second time, the rope was more faithful to its employers.

Love of Country!—The Chevalier Courtoys, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the King of Spain at the Papal Court, died lately at Rome. It is said that the deceased (who was an Englishman) had directed that his heart should be embalmed and transmitted to Spain!

PLATS BELOW WILMINGTON.

In reply to a call by the Committee of Commerce, of the Senate, for information relative to a survey of the Cape Fear River, Gen. Macomb, Chief Engineer, states that Capt. Bache, of the Topographical Engineers, is now engaged on that duty, which he is expected to perform before the close of the present year: "and that in addition thereto he will be immediately instructed to estimate the expense of removing the obstructions in the river and harbour, and deepening the bars, so as to allow the passage of vessels drawing fourteen feet water; and also, for removing the vessels which were sunk during the Revolutionary War, and which now impede the navigation of the Cape Fear River."

Fayetteville Observer.

At an election held in Tallahassee (Florida) on Monday 21st ult. David Ochiltree, Esq. (late of Fayetteville, N. C.) was elected Intendant of that city, vice Doctor Charles Haire, who declined a re-election.

The total number of revolutionary pensioners now on the rolls of Government is 15,535. New York has the greatest number of any one state, being 3921.

Thomas H. Fletcher has been appointed by the President of the United States, attorney for West Tennessee, in place of Henry Crabb, appointed a judge on the bench of the Supreme court.

Knoxville Register.

New York.—By the census of New York, taken in 1825, it appears that the population of that great State is 1,616,458 souls: of whom 822,897 are males, and 793,561 females. 180,645 persons subjected to military duty, and 296,132 qualified to vote. 135,391 unmarried females, between 16 and 45 years of age. [No wonder that General McClure wished to tax the bachelors.]

Post-Masters.—The law passed during the late session of Congress, establishing post routes, and regulating the post office department, provides that no Postmaster, or Assistant Postmaster, shall act as agent for lottery offices, or vend lottery tickets; nor receive, free of postage, or frank, lottery schemes, circulars, or tickets, under a penalty of fifty dollars.

At a recent entertainment given to Sir Walter Scott, his Majesty Geo. IV. is reported to have requested the worthy Baronet to write the History of the Reign of his father George the Third; adding the assurance of free access to all the papers and documents in the royal archives. Sir Walter is said to have declined the honor; stating at the same time, his utter inability to do justice to the subject!

Duels.—The pernicious practice of duelling is making sad ravage in this country, and has descended even to the lowest classes. Two blacks (the domestic servants of Thos. H. Carnegie, of Waccamaw, Georgia) settled "an affair of honour" by single combat a few weeks since. They had a rifle and a pistol between them, and tossed up for the choice. The negro to whom the rifle fell, was wounded by his antagonist, and, in spite of his wound, after discharging his rifle, walked up and beat out the brains of the other with the butt end.—He has since been committed to goal, and will probably be hanged. Noah.

Bills have been introduced into both branches of the legislature of Maryland for the suppression of drunkenness. How will they go to work to do it?

Literary!—We observe in a Pittsburg (Pa.) paper, proposals for publishing a work entitled, "A short account of a long travel," by Lorenzo Dow.

Maryland.—A bill has been introduced into the legislature of Maryland, to prevent the retailing of spirituous liquors, and the recovery of debts contracted for the same. A salutary measure. The militia bill, which has passed the House of Delegates, provides for the encampment of the commissioned officers for four days in each year, for the purpose of instruction, and the fines are appropriated to the payment of the officers for this tour of duty. Another salutary measure.

Luck.—A singular instance of good fortune is mentioned in the last Louisport (Md.) Star. A poor laboring man having saved a lad from drowning, the father, in his gratitude, made him a present of a lottery ticket, which two days afterwards drew a prize of ten thousand dollars.

Guayaquil (S. American) papers to the 4th of November, received in Philadelphia, are filled with the "most fulsome flattery" of Bolivar, who "must have a strong stomach to bear such strong and oft-repeated doses of adulation."

An old tavern.—Mr. Nathaniel Edwards has kept an inn on the Albany road, in the western part of Northampton, for upwards of 55 years, having commenced in September, 1771. Hamp. Gazette.

The Presidency.—A large meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, from eight counties of Virginia, assembled at Fredericksburg, on the 14th ult. After passing various resolutions, recommending Gen. Jackson as a candidate for President, at the next election, an address to the people of Virginia was adopted, which is written with uncommon ability. Dr. John H. Wallace was chairman of the committee appointed to prepare the address and resolves. Report, however, ascribes the address to Major Henry Lee, the writer of the Memoirs of Gen. H. Lee, and who is now engaged in the Biography of General Jackson. A meeting has also been called in Baltimore by the political friends of the General. Thus the great electioneering campaign has already commenced. It is probable there will be but two candidates for the Presidency. The State of New-York holds the balance. But it would puzzle a conjurer to tell what part the master spirits in that State will take. The friends of Gov. Clinton and of Mr. Senator Van Buren united can decide. Whether they will act in concert, or in opposition to each other, on this question, time only will discover. Of the friends of Mr. Crawford, some will prefer Mr. Adams, and others will join the friends of Gen. Jackson. When there are only two candidates, there is less opportunity for management and intrigue: And the voice of the majority will be heard with effect. The will of the people must decide. They alone have the right to say who shall administer the government which they have formed for their own benefit.

Boston Gazette.

Bolivar.—The second day after the arrival of Bolivar at Caracas, the Americans there waited on him in a body, and were received with great cordiality. An address, and a beautiful American flag, made of satin, with gold stars, were presented to the liberator, who passed many encomiums on the American character, and expressed his warm admiration of the immortal Washington. A Yankee giving a description of Bolivar says:—"Never in my life have I seen a man anything like him, either in appearance or manners: he is as resolute as a worm, his hands and feet are eternally in motion, and the variety of changes in his countenance very evidently evince the activity of his mind."

The following is a statement of the value of the annual consumption, in France, of seven of the important articles—Grain, 1,000,000 francs; Wines 750,000; Wool, 314,000,000; Silks, 120,000,000; Cotton, 200,000,000; Brown Sugars, 31,000,000; Coffee, 30,000,000—total, 2,335,000,000. In comparison with the consumption of England and of Paris, this gives only half the value for each individual.

N. Y. D. Ad.

In England, a man perfectly blind, has been convicted of passing counterfeit bank notes, knowing them to be such.

The Boy of Tunis has prohibited the importation of gunpowder into his ports, as he has established a manufactory of that article.

AN AGED BISHOP.

Feb. 4th was the fortieth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop White, of Pennsylvania. All the other Bishops of this church in the U. States, eight in number, have been consecrated by him; and nearly all the present officiating clergy of the same church, were either ordained by him, or by those Bishops who were consecrated by him.

SELF MANUMISSION.

At Trinidad de Cuba, in the course of eighteen months, one hundred and seventy slaves have purchased their freedom, for which they paid the sum of upwards of forty seven thousand dollars, of their own earnings, averaging two hundred and seventy-five dollars each.

Judge Pendleton, of Dutchess county, New-York, has recently imported three Thibet goats, of the purest race. It is this animal which furnishes the wool for the manufacture of the celebrated Cashmere Shawls. Those imported by Judge P. are entirely white. The distinguishing mark of the animal is a long and pendulous ear: their motions are slow, gentle and peaceful; they are at the same time very hardy, and will doubtless thrive in this climate.

Ohio.—At the last accounts from Cincinnati, the Ohio river had swollen nearly to the top of its banks there, and in many places had overflowed them.

The port of Cincinnati was full of steam boats, and business was reviving. The cheerful note of the blue-bird was heard for the first time on the morning of the 7th inst. A certain indication of approaching fine weather.

The Grand Jury of Albany (New-York) have presented, as a nuisance, the cellar in the Capitol, kept as a room for refreshment for the Members of the Legislature and others.

Salisbury:

MARCH 20, 1827.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the Western Carolinian is removed from the building which it formerly occupied East of the Court-House, to one the same street South of the Court-House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those who may have business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply. 156

We will notice the organization of the Salisbury Fire Company, in our next.

The Tarboro' (N. C.) paper, of the 10th inst. says that Messrs. Van Buren, of the senate, and Cambreleng, of the house of representatives, both from the state of New-York, passed through that place a few days previous. It is not mentioned where they are bound.

Christian Ministry.—We have been authorized to mention, by the Rev. Mr. Reck, Pastor of the Lutheran congregation in this place, that three young females, (sisters) living in Guilford county, in this state, who gain their subsistence by spinning and weaving, have subscribed five Dollars each, towards the support of the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, located at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Of all the splendid donations and requests, made for religious and benevolent purposes, we do not recollect recently to have heard of any one that evinces more Christian beneficence than the above. If the widow's gift was acceptable, the contributions of these but pious young ladies must surely be blessed to their eternal salvation.

Cherokee Indians.—We are gratified to find, at just before the rise of Congress, an appropriation of \$10,000 was made, for defraying the expenses of a Treaty with the Cherokee Indians, for extinguishing their title to all the lands they claim within the limits of North-Carolina; and to so much in Tennessee as may be and necessary to enable the state to cut a canal to unite the waters of the Hiwassee and Oconee rivers. Commissioners are to be appointed by the authorities at Washington, to hold a conference with the Cherokees during a present season, and obtain from them, if practicable, a treaty of cession to the lands here-mentioned. Should such gentlemen be appointed Commissioners as are intimately acquainted with the character of, and have influence with, the Cherokees, there is no doubt but an advantageous treaty may be made with them, removing their lands to North-Carolina, and by removed beyond the limits of the state, would this desirable result be accomplished, North-Carolina will have attained what she has long and earnestly, but hitherto unsuccessfully sought.

Mr. Carson, the member from the Morgan district, we understand, was the most active and talented individual among the delegation from this state, in carrying this measure successfully through Congress. His immediate constituents, will be so largely benefited by the appropriation, will doubtless know how to appreciate his exertions on this, as on all other subjects before Congress, directly involving their interests. The memorial of the legislature of this state, on the subject, doubtless had much influence with Congress, by inducing her to make appropriation.

Beastly.—The Albany (N. York) Gazette, of the 9th ult. says a fight took place in the street that city a day or two before; one man bit the ear of the other!—A sweet mouthful!

Melancholy Casualty.—Tilman Palmer, Esq. Montgomery county, (near Kendall's Store) thrown from his horse while driving his wagon, on Saturday, the 10th inst. and killed. He had a young horse in the team, which being frightened, started at full speed; Mr. Palmer, by some means, was dashed against a chimney so violently, as to split open head, and his brains literally ran out.

Mr. Jesse Dixon, of Chatham county, the celebrated Patriot states, has invented, and obtained a patent for, a new and useful improvement in Blacksmiths' Bellows: he has been in operation in that county; it is simply constructed, and cheap,—which are no small commendations in its favor.

James Barantyne, was hung in Camden, S. C. the 2d inst. in pursuance of the sentence of the court. He addressed a few words to the spectators, a few moments before he was swung off, saying that he was innocent of the crime in which he was charged.

John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, passed through this place, on Tuesday last, the 13th inst. on his way to his residence in South-Carolina. He only remained in so long enough to take some refreshment, then pursued his journey south. During short stay, many of our citizens paid their personal respects to him; all of whom he greeted with that graceful, dignified cordiality, which he is so peculiarly distinguished. Many members of Congress also passed through here during last week, returning to the list of their constituents, to mingle again with their fellow-citizens, as private individuals, under the favorable opinions of the people shall in elevate them, or others in their stead, to the high official trust of representatives of the people.

TOWN CONDEMNAS.

We would call the attention of the citizens of Salisbury, to an ordinance of the Commissioners of the town, which will be found in a subsequent column of our paper, and which we have received authority for publishing. It will readily be perceived, that the provisions of this Ordinance, if fully enforced, must effect an important, and we hope a wholesome, reform in the police of the town. The determination of the Commissioners to publish the Ordinance in a mode, of all others, the best calculated speedily to bring its requirements to the knowledge of every householder in the town, must be not only approved, but applauded by all the citizens. We hope this is but the prelude to many other salutary measures which our municipal authorities are now determined upon adopting for the good government of the town, and for advancing the best interests of the inhabitants thereof.

A FRUIT YEAR.

The Warrenton (North-Carolina) Reporter, of the 9th inst. says the Martins, the harbingers of spring, have already begun to appear there. "The usual time of their return from their Southern residence is about the 20th March—and when they come sooner it is to announce a great fruit year."—Present appearances would seem to favor this superstitious notion, as the prospects for an abundance of fruit, are at present very flattering; although a few more such severe cold nights as we have experienced for a few days past, would blast these prospects.

Gen. McClure, the author of the Bachelor tax bill in the New-York legislature, has capitulated to the Bachelors,—or, in common parlance, has published a recantation, and promises to let the subject rest in the legislature, provided the bachelors will cease their denunciations of him, and discontinue their correspondence with him on the subject, or pay the postage on their letters. That the gallant general has cause of complaint on the last score, may readily be inferred from the fact, that four hundred letters were mailed at the post-office in the city of New-York in one day, directed to him at Albany:—the postage on which, at 12 1/2 cents each, (the rate between those two cities) amounts to fifty dollars! Fifty dollars a day, for postage!! Most emphatically, then, does the general complain, that this "is a serious draw-back on his per diem allowance" as a member of the Assembly. He will doubtless hereafter be cautious of disturbing the bachelors; for he might as well have run his head into a hornet's nest.

Another Duel.....or something like it.

From the Washington papers, it appears that a challenge has passed between Gen. Saunders, of this State, and Mr. Wright, of Ohio, both of the House of Representatives. "It appears (says the Raleigh Register) that in the last speech of Mr. Wright on the Resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for his reasons in taking the publication of the laws from certain papers and giving it to others, (which has not appeared) he expressed himself in terms of the most bitter sarcasm towards Mr. Saunders. On the same day, Mr. S. addressed him a note by Mr. Archer of Va. wishing to know if Mr. Wright held himself personally responsible for such expressions used by him, as he (Mr. S.) might deem of an offensive character. In the reply of Mr. Wright, which was quite laconic, not three lines in length, he informs Mr. S. that his note is of a character that requires no answer. Mr. Saunders immediately transmitted a challenge to the gentleman from Ohio; but Mr. Wright in an epistle of four lines, informs Mr. S. that the very rude note he thought proper to send him the day preceding, altogether forbids his giving him the desired interview; and thus the affair ended.

The National Intelligencer informs its readers, that "James W. Ripley, the new member elected from Oxford district, (Maine) appeared in the house of representatives, was sworn, and took his seat on the floor!" Mr. Ripley must have been very low-minded.

Nashville Bank.—Our readers already know, that this institution suspended the redemption of its paper, a few months since, and was obliged to take measures to wind up its concerns, and cease to exist. A few weeks since, a meeting of the stock-holders was held; from which, it appears that the most active measures have been used by the officers, since they stopped specie payments, to collect their debts and discharge demands against the institution. The Bank has redeemed upwards of \$80,000 since it stopped payment. The Bank has a large debt due next month, payable in specie, which will enable them to redeem \$70,000 more of its notes.

William B. Shepherd, Esq. of Camden county, is announced as a candidate to represent the First Congressional District in this State, in opposition to the present incumbent, Lemuel Sawyer.

Richard H. Field has been elected by the Virginia Legislature, a Judge of the General Court in place of P. P. Barbour, who has resigned, and become a candidate for Congress, at the solicitation of a great number of his constituents.

THE BRITISH CROWN.

By the death of the late Duke of York, eldest brother of Geo. IV. the present King of England, the Duke of Clarence, the next brother, becomes presumptive heir to the British Crown. The Duke of Clarence is now about 60 years of age; violent and Anti-Catholic in his sentiments. In the event of his death, without issue, the crown will devolve on the infant daughter of the late Duke of Kent, now 8 years of age. The succession, in case of her death, will descend to the Duke of Cumberland, who, we believe, is but a few years younger than the Duke of Clarence, and also Anti-Catholic; next, to his son aged about 8 years; and, on the failure of all these claimants, to the Duke of Sussex, several years above 50, but liberal in his sentiments, and decidedly friendly to Catholic emancipation. The next in succession are the Duke of Cambridge; and after him, his children. The King himself being advanced in years, the probability of a long minority is by no means remote. The crown of France, is, we believe, in the same situation.

Mr. Crawford.—We have lately conversed with a gentleman who assures us that Mr. Crawford's health continues to improve. A perfect recovery is now confidently expected. He intends, we are informed, during the Spring, to make the tour of the new counties.

Georgia Journal, 6th inst.

FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival at New-York, English advices to the 1st of February have been received. No item of which, however, is important. Spain seems desirous of peace. Her Minister disclaims any wish to offend Portugal, or her ally, England; but avows a determination to protect the Spanish territory. All chance of a war appears to have vanished.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Colombia.—We have received Maracaibo papers to the 4th ult. which contain the letter of Gen. Paz to Bolivar, in which the former resigns his power, and the reply from Bolivar's Secretary.

Paz says, that he was induced only by the public danger to receive again the command at Valencia; and that in spite of all his enemies have said, he had no sinister intention. He then says, that since the Liberator has appeared, peace has returned, and he (Paz) has sworn never again to obey the government at Bogota; it is his first duty to request that Bolivar will appoint a tribunal to try him. In the reply, Senor Revenga says, that Bolivar's words had already been, "yesterday Paz saved the Republic," and "to-day he has given us domestic peace." "Gen. Paz, far from being culpable, is the saviour of the country."

By the latest accounts from Bogota, both chambers of Congress had adjourned for want of a quorum; but it was supposed that the session would not be long deferred on that account.

Changes are to be made in the department of Boyaca. The Intendency and other governments are to be in the hands of capable military men, the direct taxes generally to cease, and several parts of the Spanish system to be revived, as better for the people and government.

Mr. Robertson, the Aeronaut, was advertised to make an ascension in New-Orleans, on Sunday the 25th ult.

New-York.—The stock issued by this State sells in the London and Amsterdam markets on a par with that issued by the United States.

A man named John Eckel, of Pennington, (Schuylkill Co., Penn.) lately murdered his sister, and then committed suicide. He shot his sister in the presence of his father, and afterwards attempted to shoot himself, but not succeeding, he hung himself.

We have been favored, by Messrs. Long, of this, and Carson, of the Morgan district, late members of Congress, with copies of the circulars they have sent home to their constituents; from which we perceive they are both candidates for re-election to the next Congress. We will hereafter give some extracts from these papers.

We have also been favored, by Mr. Carson, with a pamphlet containing the speech of Mr. Cambreleng, delivered in the House of Representatives, the 10th inst. on the bill having additional duties on the importation of woollen goods. This speech is a lucid and masterly argument against the pernicious tendency that bill would have had on the interests of the agricultural and commercial part of the citizens of the United States; but as the bill was defeated, or rather lies dormant on the table of the Senate, there can be no particular necessity now, for us to publish the remarks of Mr. Cambreleng on it. At a season when we have more space, we may make extracts, as a matter of abstract information.

MAJ. H. W. CONNER,

Of Lincoln county, we are requested to state, is a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives of the next Congress.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, March 8.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 19; COTTON, 8 to 65; Corn, 70 to 75; flour, 5 a 6 50; Iron, 5 50

to 6 50; Molasses 32 to 35; Sugar, 9 to 12; Salt, 85 to 90; Whiskey, 45 to 50. Observer.

Charleston, March 5.—Cotton, upland, 9 a 10; whiskey, 37 to 38; apple brandy, 34, beeswax, 27 to 28; bacon, 6 to 7; bagging, 22 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 47 a 50; Turkeys Island 55; sugar, brown, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; Coffee, 13 to 15; molasses, 26 to 27; black pepper, 16; corn, 60 to 62; flour 5 1/2 to 6 1/2.

Cotton.—We continue the quotation of Uplands as in our last, but the sales of the week have not been large, and in most instances they have been effected at a small reduction on previous rates.

Corn.—About 12,000 bushels have been sold this week, at from 60 to 62 cents, at which rate we now quote the article by the cargo.

North-Carolina bank notes, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent discount; Georgia, do. 1 to 1 1/2 do.

Camden, March 10.—Cotton, 8 to 9; corn, 80 a 85; whiskey, 35 a 60; salt, 80 a 87 1/2; flour, 7 a 7 50; wheat, \$1 25 to 1 30; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 8 to 10; beef 6 to 7.

New-York, March 5.—North-Carolina Bank Bills, 3 1/2 per cent. discount; South-Carolina do. 1 1/2 do.; Virginia do. 1 1/2 do.; Georgia do. 2 1/2. Upland cotton is quoted in New-York, on the 5th inst. at 9 1/2 to 10 1/2.

DIED.

In this town, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. William H. Slaughter, on Saturday, the 3d inst. Mrs. Mary Marshall, relict of the late Mr. Humphrey Marshall, in the ninety-fourth year of her age. This worthy and venerable matron, was probably the oldest female in this part of the country. She was a native of Virginia; but emigrated to this state about seventy years since, and was among the oldest settlers of Rowan county. No other woman in the country, perhaps, passed through a long life, sustaining with so much credit all the duties that devolved on her; and the sum of her domestic usefulness was, probably, greater than that of any of her contemporaries. Although arrived at that age when, in the course of nature, her dissolution was looked for, yet her death was mourned, with heart-felt sorrow, by her many highly respectable relatives; and her remains were followed to "the last house appointed for man," by a numerous and regretting community.

Near this town, on Sunday, the 11th inst. Mr. Valentine Bird, in the 67th year of his age,—an old citizen, and an enterprising and industrious man.

In Lexington, Davidson county, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Jane Hargrave, wife of Jesse Hargrave, Esq. in the 48th year of her age.

In Davidson county, on the 10th inst. with an apoplectic fit, Mr. John Park, in the 31st year of his age. The deceased was a humble citizen, but an honest, industrious man, and much respected by his neighbors.

In Haver county, Virginia, on the 26th Feb'y. Mrs. Margaret Ruffin, the widow of the late William Ruffin, Esq. of Raleigh. In the fall of 1825, she lost, in the short space of four days, her husband and a son; and during the last fall, another son died.

Valuable Trust Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Robert Abernathy, Junior, to me, to secure the payment of a certain debt therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell, for cash, at Beatty's Ford, in Lincoln county, on 10th day of April next, the following property, to wit:

Eleven or twelve NEGROES, consisting of two men, one woman, boy and children, all likely, young, and of excellent character.

Also, the tract of land whereon said Abernathy lives, with a Cotton Machine on it. And another tract, on the Catawba River, about two miles above Beatty's Ford, containing 296 acres, being part of David Hutcheson's tract of land. If all should not be sold on the day appointed, the sale will continue next day.

ROBT. H. BURTON, Trustee.

March 6th, 1827. 3156
The Catawba Journal will insert the above three times, and send account to the Trustee at Beatty's Ford.

ORDINANCE

The Town of Salisbury.

THE Board of Commissioners ordain, 1st. That the Town of Salisbury be divided into four Wards, the North, the South, the East, and the West Wards, corresponding with the four great squares.

2d. That the Board of Commissioners shall, semi-annually, appoint one of its own members, together with two vigilant inhabitants, to each Ward, to be called "The Inspectors of the Ward," whose duty it shall be, at least once in each quarter of the year, to take the rounds of their respective wards, and examine whether there be any chimneys, stoves, or ovens, in such state or condition as to be unsafe from fire; whether there be any combustible materials in or about the premises, so situated as to be in danger of fire; or any house or other building, the roof or any other part of which is in such a state of dilapidation as to become dangerous on account of fire, or otherwise. Also, that they examine the fire-buckets of the inhabitants, and inspect the manner in which the merchants keep their gun-powder secured; that they examine whether the back-yards and other parts of lots be clear of filth, or refuse, fitted to engender foul air, and occasion disease; that they examine the streets of their respective wards, and whether there be any Negroes living, under their own direction, contrary to the laws of the state; and that they make written reports quarterly, or oftener if necessary, on all these subjects, to the Board of Commissioners.

3d. It is further ordained, that any inhabitant duly appointed, who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties of Inspector, shall forfeit and pay a fine of \$10. And any inhabitant, or other person, refusing admission to the Inspectors to examine his or her premises, or shall oppose obstacles to the exercise of their duty, shall forfeit and pay a like sum of \$10 for each and every offence.

4th. Whenever any person is notified by the Inspectors, of the existence of a nuisance on his or her premises, such person shall forthwith remove or abate the same; and on failure thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of \$5 for every week the same continues.

5th. The Commissioner who may be one of the Inspectors of the Wards, shall appoint the time when the inspection shall take place in his ward.

By Order Board Commissioners.

JESSE BROWN, C. B. C.

March 10, 1827. 1w

Runaway Negro.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a certain Negro girl, calling herself Ellen, has been taken up and confined in the goal of this county, on the 24th of February last: says she belongs to a Mr. George Harris, of Georgia, a negro trader, who bought her in Norfolk, Va. at a sale of the estate of John Johnston, and escaped from him between Morganton and Rutherfordton. Said girl is about 18 or 19 years old, of a dark mulatto complexion, about 5 feet 2 or 4 inches high, well made, and free spoken. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or otherwise she will be dealt with according to law.

GARLAND DICKERSON,
Goaler of Rutherford county, N. C.
March 2d, 1827. 3155

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county.
NOVEMBER Sessions, 1826: Nancy Beeman, Widow of William Beeman, vs. James Holman and Rebecca his wife, Temperance, Emily, James, Wilborne, Lory, Irena, Richmond, Nancy and William Beeman: Petition for dower. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, James Holman, and Rebecca his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday of May next, and answer the said petition, the same will be taken for confessed, and heard ex parte. 6159
JOHN GILES, Clerk.

Public Sale of Dry Goods.

THE subscriber will offer, at Public Sale, at Mocksville, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th inst. the entire

Stock of Goods

belonging to the late firm of Randolph & Young, consisting of a very general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, some dry Groceries, and a variety of other articles, well worth the attention of Merchants. A liberal credit will be given: terms made known on the days of sale: sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

R. C. YOUNG, Succ. Part'r.

Mocksville, March 3d, 1827. 4155

Nails for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mrs. Henry Fullenwider, proprietor of the Lincoln Nail Manufactory, offers to the public NAILS of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, Agent.

Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 6m75

N. B. Old Copper Still, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Edward Yarbrough, to secure the payment of certain sums of money therein specified, I will proceed to sell, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, (it being Tuesday of the Superior Court) fourteen likely Negroes, five Horses, and one Barouch and Harness. Cash, or approved negotiable paper, will be received in payment.

MICHAEL BROWN, Trustee.

March 6, 1827. 3157

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Waugh & Isbell, having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the concern are respectfully invited to call and settle with Livingston Isbell, at Huntsville, who has purchased the entire Stock, &c.; or with his agent, James Isbell, at Germantown; and those having claims against the concern, will be settled with by Livingston Isbell, according to their several contracts and claims.

WM. P. WAUGH,

JAMES WAUGH,

LIVINGSTON ISBELL.

Feb'y. 22nd, 1827. 6157

THE MERCANTILE BUSINESS will, in future, be carried on by Livingston Isbell, in Huntsville & Germantown; who takes the present opportunity of tendering his grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement the late firm received; and flatters himself that his unremitted exertion, to give general satisfaction, aided by his brother James Isbell, at Germantown, will be such as to merit a continuance of their patronage.

The Charlotte Stage.

HAS commenced running between this place and Camden, S. C. once a week—distance 80 miles. It leaves Charlotte every Wednesday at 5 o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Camden on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Camden on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and arrives in Charlotte on Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FARE—Passage to Camden, \$5, or 64 cents per mile. For seats, apply at the different Post-Offices.

Persons wishing to travel on this line, may expect to meet with good accommodations, and on as cheap terms as any other line in the southern country. There is now a direct stage line from Charleston, S. C. to Knoxville, Tennessee, which passes through this place; and besides, stages leave here every week, in different directions, thus affording facilities of communication with every section of the country.

THOMAS BOYD.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1827. 4153

Estate of Jimena Rice.

HAVING, at the February term of Rowan County Court, qualified as Administrator on the estate of Jimena Rice, late of said county, dec'd, the subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them, properly vouched for, within the time prescribed by law, or the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ROBERT N. FLEMING, Adm'r.

March 10, 1827. 3158

NOTICE.

MY wife, Margaret absconded from my bed and board, December 15, 1826: I forbid any one harboring, trusting, or employing her, at the peril of the law. Come home shortly, to your duty, for your children's sake, as a dutiful wife ought to do, and I will pardon your transgressions, on conditions.

H. LAVISH.

December 15, 1826. 2154

REMOVAL.
EBENEZER DICKSON,
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public, that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Manufactory, from the building he lately occupied, to one a few doors south, on the same street, for some time past occupied as a watchmaker's and silversmith's shop, nearly opposite the Bank; where he will still continue to make and mend every description of
BOOTS and SHOES.
He employs the best workmen, uses the best leather, and charges the lowest prices, of any good shoemaker in this part of the country; and after all this, he fails in pleasing those who favor him with their work, the fault cannot lie in him,—he thinks. The quality of his material, the skill of his workmen, and the promptitude with which he executes all orders in his line, offer advantages to those wishing boots and shoes, greater perhaps than the town of Salisbury ever before enjoyed. Then
Let those buy now who never bought before;
Let those who always bought now buy the more.
Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1827. 47f

Tailoring Business.
SILAS TEMPLETON, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from a generous public, respectfully informs them, that, bating all contingencies, he has permanently located his business in the shop recently occupied by Revell and Templeton, on Main street, in the town of Salisbury. He has just received the latest FASHIONS from Philadelphia, and will continue regularly to receive them at stated periods; which will enable him to accommodate gentlemen with dress Coats, Pantalons, Vests, &c. made after the newest and most approved styles in vogue at the north, and on more reasonable terms than such clothes have heretofore been made in Salisbury. He will warrant his work to be substantially and elegantly made; and, what is equally important with most persons, it shall fit well before he will require pay. Country cloth will be made up on the very lowest terms that any regular tailor can make a saving business in doing it for. The greatest possible pains will be taken that no one shall be disappointed in the work they wish to get done at his shop, either as to the fitness of their garments, durability of workmanship, or promptness of execution. All those, then, wishing any description of Tailoring done, may reasonably be asked to
Come and try me; in fitting you, I'll not lack
A hair:—if I do, I'll take the garment back.
Salisbury, Feb. 5, 1827. 48
N. B. One or two Boys, from 12 to 15 years of age, who can come well recommended, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.
SILAS TEMPLETON.

TAILORING BUSINESS.
THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business, under the firm of *Ribelin and Watts*, respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the contiguous country, that they have opened a Shop in the town of Salisbury, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the building adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where one of the partners will constantly attend to all business in their line with which they may be favored. Being the agents for the *Patent Protractor* system of Tailoring, by Mr. Ward, of Philadelphia, they will regularly receive the latest Fashions from that city; and can assure those disposed to patronize them, that they will make all descriptions of
Fancy Coats, Pantalons, Vests, &c.
in the most approved styles at the north, and on lower terms than such work has ever before been done in this part of the country. They will warrant all their work to be of the most durable kind, and to fit well.
The business, as heretofore, will still be continued in the town of Lexington, where one of the partners will continue constantly to attend to all favors in their line, and execute them with the same promptness, and in the same style of elegance and durability, as in Salisbury.
The public are respectfully invited to give the subscribers a Shop a try, which is the best evidence they can offer of their claims to patronage.
JACOB RIBELIN,
V. H. WATTS.
March 24, 1827. 50

Gold Mine.
WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the *Gold Mine* on Beaver-Dam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam-Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.
February 12, 1827. 50

State of Tennessee.
SIXTH DISTRICT, OCTOBER TERM, 1827.
JAMES HARRIS, et al. complainants, versus James M'Collum et al. defendants, original bill, in Equity. Upon motion of the complainants, by John H. Dunlap, their solicitor, it is ordered by the court that the complainants have leave to amend their bill generally, and upon affidavit being filed, it is further ordered by the court, that publication be made for three weeks in succession in some news-paper printed in Salisbury, North Carolina, and some news-paper printed in Huntsville, Alabama, and the West-Tennesseean, printed in Paris Tennessee, it having appeared by said affidavit that James M'Collum and Mary his wife, were defendants, and residents of the state of Alabama, that they appear on or before the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and set for hearing *ex parte*.
A copy test: **J. S. W. COOK, c. & m. in c.**
THIS bill, among other things, states, that the complainants are the heirs and legal representatives of Edward Harris, deceased, and that the said Edward Harris, deceased, died some years ago, and left the complainants, and John M'Clure and Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Sloan, James M'Collum and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Harris, his heirs at law, and legal representatives. That the said Edward Harris died intestate, and without a will, that the said Edward Harris died seized and possessed of a large quantity of land, in the Western District of the State of Tennessee, and within this Chancery District, which, as set forth in the bill of the complainants, they, the said complainants, pray a decree that the lands should be divided, and that each one of the heirs may have the part or portion of said land set apart and laid off to them, separate and distinct from that of any of the others, and that commissioners be appointed to divide said land, and for relief generally. January 25th, 1827. 5154

To Brick Makers.
General of Saw-Mills, Shingle-Makers, and MECHANICS.
PROPOSALS will be received by the committee for building the Episcopal Church in Salisbury, for the delivery of eighty thousand Brick, 9 inches long, 4 1/2 inches wide, and 3 inches thick. Also, for a large quantity of pine and oak Lumber, consisting of scantling, flooring, and other plank of various descriptions. The brick to be all well moulded and well burned; no other will be received. The plank and scantling to be of good timber, sound and clear of knots. A distinct bill of the lumber will be furnished to the lowest bidder, so soon as he gives in his prices for the different kinds of stuff necessary for such a building. A quantity of shingles, 21 inches long and 4 inches wide, will also be contracted for. The proposals will be handed to Edw. Cress, Esq. who will lay them before the rest of the committee for decision. The proposals will be decided on by the 15th of April next. Therefore, all persons wishing to contract for any of the above materials, must put in their terms before that period.
Proposals will likewise be received, for executing the brick-work, and carpenter's work, or for the whole building. Plans will be furnished the undertaker or undertakers, as soon as the work is contracted for.
JOHN MCLELLAND,
STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
JOHN BEARD, JR.
EDWARD CRESS,
THOMAS CHAMBERS,
Committee.
March 14, 1827.
The Greensborough Patriot, and Hillsborough Recorder, will publish the above three times, and send their bills to this Office.

Mail Stage.
BETWEEN LINCOLN and SALISBURY.
THE subscriber is now running a Stage regularly once a week, between Lincoln and Salisbury; leaves Lincoln every Monday morning, and arrives in Salisbury at 10 o'clock next day; and returning, leaves Salisbury at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Lincoln on Wednesday evening; Fare, 8 cents per mile. His stage is a substantial, comfortable vehicle; and his horses strong and gentle. All who wish a passage on this route, may rest assured that every thing shall be done by the subscriber to render their situation as comfortable and pleasant as possible. The public are invited to try the stage.
R. H. REYNOLDS.
February 4, 1827. 49

House of Entertainment.
REMOVAL.
THOMAS HOLMES respectfully acquaints his friends, and the public at large, that he has removed from the building he lately occupied, back to the one on the opposite side of the street, in which he formerly kept a *House of Entertainment*, but which has for a number of years been occupied by the Printing Office; where he is prepared to accommodate
TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS;
and hopes he will be able to give the same satisfaction he has done for twenty years past. Travellers are particularly invited to call at his House; "where the weary are at rest, and the wicked cease from troubling."
Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 30, 1827. 43

Frederick T. Christman,
GRATEFUL for past favours, and hoping for a continuance of confidence in his friends and customers in his line of business, offers for sale, at the following reduced prices, the work manufactured by him.
Double Harness for Carriages, (plated) from 30 to \$120
Gig Harness, plated, from 25 to 50
Mail-Stage Harness, best quality, 35
Carriage do. Japanned mounting, 15 to 18
Braces for Carriages, per foot, 50 cents to 62 1/2
Men's Riding Saddles, from 10 to \$25
Ladies do. 12 to 35
Bridles, Valices, Saddle-Bags, &c. made of best materials and workmanship, with punctuality and despatch; and all orders attended to, from any section of the country.
Salom, N. C. Dec. 18, 1826. 42f

New Watches & Jewelry.
HUNTINGTON and WYNNE, having some time since established a shop in their line in this place, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have recently received a new supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever WATCHES, and plain Silver-Watches.
Also, a supply of Jewelry and Silver-Ware. All of which they are disposed to sell on as good terms as they can be purchased elsewhere.
An arrangement has been made with a gentleman of Philadelphia, by whom they will have manufactured JEWELRY of every description, and of the best workmanship, of North-Carolina Gold. An arrangement has also been made, by which they will receive, almost monthly, supplies of Jewelry and Watches, from New-York and Philadelphia.
They are now well prepared to manufacture Silver-Ware, and all articles in their line; and hope, by constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Salisbury, Jan. 1827. 45

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January session, 1827. **Paul Baringer vs. Asa Thompson;** Judicial attachment, Volentine garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the deft. in this case is not an inhabitant of this state; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said deft. that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, then and there reply, plead or demur, judgment final will be taken against him according to plaintiff's demand.
DANIEL COLEMAN, Ck.
North-Carolina, Ashe county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions; February term, 1827. **Richard Geunty vs. Leander S. Bray;** original attachment. It appearing to the court that the defendant, Leander S. Bray, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for said defendant to appear at our next court, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday of April next, and reply, plead or demur, judgment final will be taken against him by default.
Test: **T. GALLOWAY, c. c.**
Price adv. \$2 50.

BY AUTHORITY.
Laws of the United States, passed at the second session of the Nineteenth Congress.
[PUBLIC—NO. 8.]
An act to provide for Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a Reporter shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States, to report its Decisions, who shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States, as an annual compensation for his services the sum of one thousand dollars: Provided, nevertheless, That the said compensation shall not be paid unless the said Reporter shall print and publish, or cause to be printed and published, the Decisions of the said Court, made during the time he shall act as such Reporter, within six months after such Decisions shall be made; and shall deliver eighty copies of the Decisions, so printed and published, to the Secretary of State, without any expense to the United States; which copies shall be distributed as follows, to wit: to the President of the United States, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the District Courts, the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, the Comptrollers of the Treasury, and the Judges of the several Territories of the United States, one copy each; five copies for the use of each House of Congress; and the residue of the copies shall be deposited in the Library of Congress: And provided also, That the said Decisions shall be sold to the public at large at a price not exceeding five dollars a volume.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death, resignation, or dismissal from office, of either of the officers before mentioned, the said copies of the Decisions delivered to them, as afore said, shall belong, and be delivered over to their successors in said offices.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be and continue in force for three years, and no longer.
JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NATH'L MACON,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved: 2d Feb. 1827.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—NO. 9.]
An act to authorize the President of the United States to remove the Land Office in the Choctaw District, in the State of Mississippi.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, whenever he shall deem it proper, to remove the Land Office, now located at Jackson, in the Choctaw Land District, in the State of Mississippi, and to locate and establish the same at any other convenient and suitable place within the same Land District. And it shall be the duty of the Register and Receiver of said Land Office, so soon as the removal shall be ordered, and such new location made, by the President, to remove all the records, books, and papers appertaining to said Land Office, to the place designated.
Approved: 22d Feb. 1827.

[PUBLIC—NO. 10.]
An act concerning the Entry of Vessels at the Port of Fairfield, in Connecticut.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful to make entry of any foreign ship or vessel, and of the cargo which may be on board the same, and to unload such cargo, or any part thereof, at the port of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut, under the regulations in such cases by law provided.
Approved: 23d Feb. 1827.

[PUBLIC—NO. 11.]
An act to exempt Swedish and Norwegian vessels and merchandise imported therein, from the payment of discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, for a limited time, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the date of this act, until the termination of the next session of Congress, vessels truly and wholly belonging to the subjects of the King of Sweden and Norway, arriving in the United States, in ballast or with cargoes, shall be exempted from the payment of any other or higher duties or charges whatsoever, than vessels of the United States are required to pay under like circumstances; that merchandise, the produce and manufacture of the Territories of the King of Sweden and Norway, imported in Swedish or Norwegian vessels, shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandise when imported in American vessels; and that the exemption or privilege allowed by this act shall extend to vessels arriving, and merchandise imported, from the Swedish colony of St. Bartholomy: Provided, That the owners of vessels, arriving from said colony, in the United States shall be inhabitants of that colony, and there established and naturalized, and shall have caused their vessels to be there naturalized.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be repaid or remitted all alien or discriminating duties of tonnage or impost, which since the twenty-fifth of September last may have been paid, or secured to be paid, vessels of the description mentioned in the first section of this act, or on merchandise imported in such vessels, for the purpose of which repayment, any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated.
Approved: 22d Feb. 1827.

The Muse.
THE VOW.
O clear that cruel, doubting brow!
I call on mighty Jove
To witness this eternal vow—
"I'm alone I love."
"O leave the god to soft repose,
(The smiling maid replies.)
For Jove but laughs at lovers' vows,
And lovers' perjuries."
By honour'd beauty's gentle pow'r,
By friendship's holy flame!
Ah! what is beauty but a flow'r,
And friendship but a name?"
By those dear tempting lips, I cry'd;
With arch ambiguous look,
Convinced, my Chloe glanced aside,
And bade me "kiss the book."
PRUDENCE.
Wouldst thou, my son, be wise and virtuous deem'd,
By all mankind a prodigy esteem'd?
Be this thy rule; be what men prudent call;
Prudence, almighty Prudence, gives thee all.
Keep up appearances, there lies the test,
The world will give thee credit for the rest.
Outward be fair, however fast within;
Be, if thou wilt, but then be secret sin.
This man's into common favour grows,
Vice is no longer vice, unless 'tis known.
Virtue indeed may barefaced take the field;
But vice is virtue when 'tis well conceal'd.

THE HIGHER CLASSES.
High stations tumult, but not bliss create,
None think the great unhappy but the great;
Fool's gaze and envy; envy darts a sting,
Which makes a swain as wretched—as a king.
Give me, indulgent God! with mind serene,
And guileless heart, to range the sylvan scene.
No splendid poverty, no smiling care,
No well-bred hate, no servile grandeur there.
Young.

MISCELLANEOUS.
LORD BYRON.
A print is about to be published in London by Ackerman, of a full length figure of Lord Byron, as he appeared in Italy. The original was cut in paper by Mrs. Leigh Hunt, and is stated to be a remarkable instance of the spirit and expression which may be given in a form of representation apparently so unfavorable to their display. The likeness is said, by those who saw Lord Byron at that time, to be striking, and is believed to be the only genuine one ever taken at full length. The following description is appended to the print:
"He used to sit in this manner (after his daily ride) out of doors, with the back of the chair for an arm, his body indolently bent, and his face turned gently upwards, often with an expression of doubt and disdain about the mouth. His riding-dress was a Marine blue cambiet frock, with a cape: a velvet cap of the same color, lined with green, with a gold band and tassel, and black shade; and trowsers, gaiters, and waistcoat all white, and of one material. The cap had something the look of a coronet, and was a little pulled forward over the shade. His lame foot (the left) but slightly affected his general appearance; it was a shrunken, not a club foot, was turned a little on one side, and hurt him if much walked upon, as he lounged about a room the defect was hardly observable. The rest of his person, till he grew fat, was eminently handsome, so were his mouth and chin; fit for a bust of Apollo. The fault of the face was that the jaws were too wide compared with the temples, and the eyes too near one another. Latterly he grew thin again, as in England. His hair had been thick and curling, but was rapidly falling off."

THE SABBATH.
How should the hours of the Sabbath, that are not occupied by public worship, be spent? This question is often asked. The answer to it must depend in some degree on the circumstances of the person by whom it is made. It is easy to say in general terms that the day should not be spent in indolence—nor sloth—nor worldly pleasure, but that it should be devoted to personal and social improvement. The methods best suited to accomplish this end will vary with individual situation. Domestic instruction should be especially regarded on the sabbath, when children are released from the exercises of school, and parents have opportunities of reaching their minds, which their own engagements during the week may perhaps confine to this season. Charitable services are appropriate to the day. Visiting the poor and the sick is an office to which a portion of the Sabbath may be given with peculiar benefit. Sunday Schools require the attendance of considerable number of serious persons, and we know no class of Christians who are entitled to higher commendation, than

they who are willing to forego the pleasure of private meditation and reading, that they may give religious instruction to the children of the ignorant and the vicious. Few persons will find it profitable to spend the whole day in seclusion; it was not meant to be a day of unnatural restraint. Few also, from their habits, can derive pleasure from a long continued exercise of reading. Useful conversation should be introduced—serious in its tone, but easy and interesting, and having, as much as possible, a direct influence on the religious character. Sunday is not a day for fasting, but neither is it a day for feasting. We suspend our usual pursuits, but is not a season for idleness to waste, nor for levity to profane. It should be so employed that we may be better and happier for it through the week.

Religion.—Those who make religion to consist in the contempt of the world and its enjoyments are under a very fatal and dangerous mistake. As life is the gift of Heaven, it is Religion to enjoy it. He therefore who can be happy in himself, and who contributes all that is in his power towards the happiness of others, (and none but the virtuous can so be and do), answers most effectually the end of his creation, is an honor to his nature, and a pattern to mankind.

THE TIPPLER.
*** "Follow him, if you have heart to do it, as he staggers along now and then licking the ground, till he reaches his once peaceful home: "He's coming," cry the little innocents, as they look through the window; but 'tis not the cry of joy, it welcomes the kind parent as he approaches his tender family—ah, 'tis the cry of fear—of horror. See them flee from him as from a monster—look at the broken-hearted mother as she takes up her affrighted boy and bathes him with her tears. "Ah," says she to her children, "your father once loved you—once he loved me he was a kind husband and a provident father; but now we are forsaken; ye little tender feet feel the nipping frost; your bodies shiver with the cold; your tattered clothes are falling from you and I have no new ones to give; ye are hungry, but I have no bread to give you; the necessities of life your father was once wont to bring home to cheer our hearts, are now changed for the rum bottle, which some demon has furnished him with, perhaps as the reward of his day's labor—(O cruel employer! come and behold the fruit of your iniquity; see the miseries entailed upon the wretched mother and her worse than fatherless children by your thirst for gain!" Let the imagination supply the remaining part of the awful picture."

PHILOSOPHICAL CALCULATION.
Light goes about thirteen millions of miles in a minute. Sound moves sixty thousand feet in a minute. A strong wind goes twenty feet in second. When a cannon is fired, we are distant a mile, we hear the report twenty-four seconds after we see the flash. The nearest of the stars five thousand times more distant from us than the sun; its distance then seventy-seven billions, four hundred millions of miles. Were a cannon fired from a star, it would require five millions, four hundred thousand years for the report to reach us.

Three very excellent things, and of great utility, are Reading, Conversation, and Reflection. By reading we treat with the dead; by conversation with the living; and by reflection with ourselves. Reading enriches the memory, conversation polishes the mind, and reflection forms the judgment. But of these noble employments of the soul, were we to say which we think the most important, we must confess that reading seems the ground-work of the other two; is fruitless, and conversation dull and insipid.

ANECDOTE.
When George II. was at a masquerade, he observed Miss Chudleigh in a habit which bordered very closely upon nudity: "My dear lady," said the good natured monarch, "I would have been glad to put my hand on that bosom." "Sir," said she, "give me your place, and I will put it in a much softer hand." She took his right hand, and put it on his own forehead.!!